

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, JUN. 28, 1820.

No. 21.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

\* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

Mason Hall, Orange County,  
June 20, 1820.

A MEETING of the citizens in the vicinity of this place was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for celebrating the Anniversary of our independence. Committees were accordingly appointed for this purpose.

## POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally, that there will be no more credit given at the post office for postage account after the last day of this month.

All those that are indebted for postage will call and settle the amount on the first of July next, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

Those who wish to keep an account can do so by making deposits in advance.

Richard L. Cook, P. M.

June 16th, 1820.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JAMES JEFFERS & CO. either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given. Either of the subscribers are authorized to grant discharges.

Josiah Turner, and } Surviving partners.  
James S. Smith, }

Hillsborough, June 20.

## The Still-making Business.

will be carried on hereafter by Josiah Turner and James S. Smith. They have on hand a quantity of good stills, and will be ready at any time to have stills made to suit purchasers after any pattern they may suggest.

20-11

## Hillsborough Academy.

Exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7.

18-6w

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I AM yet desirous of removing to the Western Country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz seven hundred and thirty or fifty acres, well timbered and watered, the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain, cotton and tobacco, on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with other useful out houses; a merchant mill and distillery in good order; a young orchard of from twelve to thirteen hundred apple and peach trees, of choice fruit, just beginning to bear. The situation is pleasant and healthy, in a good and respectable neighbourhood, near to one of the best schools in the state, under the care of the Rev Wm. Bingham, whose character is well and generally known. I will sell at a fair price, and the payments shall be as accommodating to the purchaser as possible. Those who wish to possess an eligible, pleasant, and profitable stand for business, would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north west of Hillsborough, Orange County, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Caswell court house.

John Campbell.

N. B. The purchaser can have a thrifty stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, with all the farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, the crop of corn, wheat and fodder, or any part thereof.

J. C.

June 6th, 1820.

19-3w

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the last May term of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Orange, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM BONI, late of Tennessee, deceased, was granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

David Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, June 12, 1820.

19-3w

## DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Wm. Huntington & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are requested to call on either of the subscribers as early as possible, and close their respective accounts; as they are resolved to have their accounts closed by bonds or otherwise.

Wm Huntington,  
John Van Hook, jr.

Hillsborough, June 6th, 1820.

The business will be continued by Wm. Huntington, who has on hand a handsome assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver  
Ware, &c.

which he will sell very low for cash, or on a credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Watches, &c. repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted.

Wm. Huntington.

19-1f

## Taken up and committed to Jail,

A NEGRO man, who calls himself JOHN, and says that he was purchased by a Mr. Turner, a negro trader, sometime in April last, from Thomas Spain in Gloucester county, Virginia; that he ran away from the said Turner about three or four weeks ago. The said negro John appears to be about twenty-eight or thirty years old, stout built, five feet five and a half inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property pay charges, and take him away.

James Clancy, Jailor.

Hillsborough, June 10.

\$19

## DAVID PRICE, COPPER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he expects to receive, by the next arrival of the steam boat, a general assortment of

Strong Copper Sheets and  
Bottoms,

suitable for making stills of from thirty-five to eighty-five gallons, which he will warrant equal to any made in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at his shop in Hillsborough street, and judge for themselves.

He expects to keep on hand a constant supply of STILES, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1820.

15-6w

## Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery Store, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bacon as a shoe shop, where, among other articles, may be had, for cash,

Coffee, first and second quality,  
Brown and loaf Sugar,  
Molasses,  
Good old Rum,  
New England ditto,  
French Brandy,  
Sherry and Malaga Wine,  
Port and Cordial,  
Imperial Tea,  
Ditto in casks of two pound each, superior quality.

China, in boxes of forty-eight pieces,  
Liverpool, Green, Glass and Stone Ware,  
Muscadel Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Palm Nuts and Almonds,  
Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d.  
Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,  
Putty, White Lead, Red Lead, and Spanish Brown,  
Pepper and Spice,  
Writing and Letter Paper,  
Pots and Ovens,  
Best Rifle Powder, and Shot of all sizes.

No credit can or will be given.

D. Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, May 22.

16-4w

## J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING  
SUPPLY OF

## GOODS,

Among which are,  
SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, silks, cambric muslins, calicoes, bombazettes, silks, moleskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, canton crapes, superb crape robes, &c. &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

## SADDLERY,

Saddle-trees, hogskins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bits, stirrup irons of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.

They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of SALT, 3 hogheads of BROWN SUGAR, 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hoghead of MOLASSES.

Hillsborough, May 10.

14-1f

## Military Pensioners.

FOR the payment of the United States Pensioners on the Roll of North Carolina to the 4th March 1820, have been provided at the office of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. Claims duly authenticated, will be paid on demand.

April 28.

## Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pleasure himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 20, 1820. 11-10

## Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON.

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing to reside, has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. }  
Feb. 28, 1820. } 4-6m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

## THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

## Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

## CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

## To the Benevolent and Humane.

JOHN DZIEKANSKY, a young man from Rosenberg, in the kingdom of Prussia, and a cloth maker by trade, left Amsterdam in August, 1818, on board a vessel bound to North America. His brother, Joseph Dziekanski, now living in Rosenberg, not having received the smallest information of either his arrival, or where he might have settled himself, is extremely anxious to be apprized where his brother John is yet alive, and in what part of the United States he might be sojourning. He begs, therefore, the aid of the citizens of the United States, should any have a knowledge of said John Dziekanski, or should this advertisement come to the immediate hearing of the person himself, to inform, without delay, the subscriber, living in the city of Washington, where he will hear particulars much to the satisfaction. Any information respecting the above named person will be thankfully received, and a lasting obligation conferred on a much distressed brother.

Frederick Cana.

Printers throughout the United States will please to aid a favouring hand to the above advertisement by giving it a few insertions in their papers.

Washington City, June 6.

F. C.

## NOTICE.

MY pocket book was stolen out of Jacob Riley's drawer in the month of March, 1819, containing a note on Joseph Anderson for twenty dollars. All persons are hereby cautioned from trading for said note, or the said Anderson from making payment to any person but myself, as I have not received any satisfaction for the same.

William Burch.

May 30, 1820.

17-3w

## Rural Economy.

From the Plough Boy.

Philosophers and poets, from the deepest antiquity up to the present time, have so copiously bestowed their praises upon agriculture as the source of human comfort and weal, that it would be next to impossible to add materially to what has been already said upon this subject, and said so admirably well. But one little crevice, sufficient for a short essay, still remains to be filled up. I know not that any one has undertaken to show that agriculture redeems the earth from the curse denounced upon it at the lamentable period of the apostasy, and even turns that curse to a blessing. This I will attempt, and if my feeble attempt should fail to produce conviction, it will at least give scope for useful reflection.

Thorns and thistles shall it bear—was the burden of the curse that lit upon the ground. But it is not an irremediable curse: the industry of the skilful husbandman removes this foul stain which the fall brought upon the ground, and bedecks it with a thousand beauties. Those cursed thorns and thistles he grubbs out; whatever is noxious, or useless, or unsightly, he clears away; and rears up, instead, the tree that is good for food, the nutritious vegetable, whatever is pleasant to the eye, or grateful to the palate. Look upon the field of golden wheat, rank and good, ripe for the sickle, and waving in the gentle breeze. Is there any visible curse remaining upon that field? No: With Eden itself it almost vies in deliciousness. Look now over the domain of farmer THRIFT. What there do you see indicating that his ground is yet under the curse? Nothing. He has honorably redeemed it from the original malediction. There is nothing cumbersome remaining; every thing is there that should be, and every thing in the right place.

I had ventured to remark above, that by means of agriculture the curse upon the ground is even turned to a blessing; or, in other words, that inestimable benefits have sprung out of it. Let us examine this point. Was then the curse upon the ground inflicted in mercy to man? I presume to hold the affirmative, and for it will offer the following considerations:

The sentence is—Cursed is the ground for thy sake. It is not upon man that the curse falls, but upon the ground, and upon the ground for his sake;—that is, in order to adapt it to the circumstances of fallen nature. It was no longer befitting that he should live without toil, for it would have been destructive of his vital interests. In a moral point of view, and in every important respect, it had become altogether necessary that he should labour, and even labour hard, for his living—that he should eat bread in the sweat of his face; therefore such a change was mercifully wrought in the face of the earth as should compel man to labour, and by this means save him from destruction. For suppose the whole earth had been, and continued to be, as “blossoming Eden fair;” that there were no rubbish upon the face of it, no nuisances to remove; that every thing nutritious, every thing delicious, grew up spontaneously, and that man had nothing to do but banquet upon the luxuries which perpetually surrounded him:—Would he have been happy? Happy! his condition would have been most wretched and deplorable. Torpid for want of motive to exertion, enervated by sloth, corrupted by luxury, and wallowing in the mire of profligate vice, the pigmy race would, in all probability, have been utterly extinct thousands of years ago.

Observe next the reverse of this hideous aspect. The thorn and thistle plucked away, the wilds turned to fruitful fields, the poisonous fens drained, and converted into rich meadows, the valleys clothed with corn; “the cattle upon a thousand hills;”—all this brought to pass by the skilful industry of man; who, while he is tilling the ground, sinews his body, grows robust in constitution, and invigorates the faculties of his mind. Meanwhile, the Lord looketh down from above, visiteth him with his vivifying sun, with the rains and dews of heaven, and giveth him increase.

It is not in judgment, but in mercy, that the divine constitution of things compels man to labour; and of all labour, that of husbandry is the most congruous to his health, his peace, and his morals; and the most conducive to the development of the faculties of his body and mind.

Behold, therefore, the goodness and severity of God: severity, in smiting the ground with a curse so visible that man must needs see the marks of it even to the latest generation: Goodness, in making this very curse upon the ground the means of immense benefit to our apostate race. Goodness, too, in blessing the work of our hands, and in bringing down rain from heaven.

and filling our hearts with food and gladness.

American farmers, yours is among the choicest of callings, and no so great a body of people in any other part of this globe has such ample means of independence and comfort. Of the ground you till, you yourselves are the lords. Every goodly tree you plant, every acre you meliorate, tends directly to your own benefit, and that of your wives and children. “Be up and doing,” Think not hard “concerning your work, and the toil of your hands, because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed.” To the industrious it is a blessing in disguise. Say not, “a little more folding of the hands to sleep,” if the thorn and thistle is still growing in your enclosures. Expel them; with all speed, every nuisance, every deformity, occasioned by the wiles of the serpent. Destroy the teeth of the old dragon wherever you find them scattered within your premises. Make every acre of your ground turn to some good account. To industry add skill. Seek earnestly, and by all means in your power, to increase your own knowledge in practical agriculture. To skilful industry, add strict economy. Be frugal; let your living be good, but plain and uncostly; so you will avoid the curse of *debt*, which is not remediable like that brought upon the ground. Dash from your lips the cup of intemperance; its deadly poison is more to be dreaded than the envenomed tooth of the adder that hisses under your sheaves. Bring up your children in the habits of industry and frugality, and in the fear of the Lord. Grudge not to school and educate them well, that they may become intelligent, virtuous, useful, respectable men and women. In all your toils and labours, in all your secular affairs, in all your domestic concerns, seek the guidance of that wisdom which is from above, and the blessing of heaven will rest upon you.

Looking through the vista of a few years, methinks I see in prospective the auspicious period when these United States shall possess an agricultural population far superior in numbers, and equal in knowledge and virtue to any that the world has ever known: when millions, and many millions, of tillers of the ground, shall be spread over this vast territory, enjoying the comforts of moderate independence, the lamp of divine truth, the lights of science, social and domestic happiness, and distinguished no less for their moral and christian virtues, than for the pre-eminent goodness of their secular lot and portion.

## Cultivation of the Grape, Olive, &c.

The following extract of a letter to a senator in congress is worth the attention of planters as well as of statesmen:

“I am very much gratified by the appearance of conviction, that our soils, climates, and general capacities are likely to give us the grape vine and its fabrications, upon a great and profitable scale. When our cotton becomes 160 millions, we shall feel deeply the want of other objects of cultivation and production.

The vine is to France, 100,000,000 dollars.

Now 60 millions of sugar  
at 83, are \$4,800,000  
And 160,000,000 cotton  
at 15 cts. is 24,000,000

\$28,800,000

Surely this is a matter worthy of attention, at any time, and especially at this moment of general difficulties, sugar, cotton, rice, and tobacco, with grain, are falling in our markets; and the culture of Indigo is suspended.

The olive ought not to be lost sight of, nor the date.

I observe in the accounts of India, that it is stated that they manufacture much oil from the seeds of hemp, flax, and other vegetables. Among the productions raised for the manufacture of oil, is the vine or brush producing beans or pulse, called by the Africans the beney or benny, and called in Indostan the “sesamum;” in botany “sesamum orientale.” It has been brought into South Carolina by the African ships, is raised there, and its oil has been sent hither and to New York, as salad oil, in presents and for sale. I have tasted it at the house of Dr. Mease here, and used it, with pleasure, in my family. The pulse, bean, or pea, when pressed and deprived of much of its oil, is excellent and pleasant food, boiled alone, or with vegetables, which require butter or oil. It would be well for our government confidentially to instruct our consuls and commercial agents to send us this seed from Africa and Indostan.”

To Vine dressers.—A potatoe, placed upon the ends of such vines as have been cut will effectually check their bleeding. This is shown by successful experiment, and commended for the benefit of others.



## MASSACHUSETTS.

The following is extracted from the speech of his excellency John Brooks, governor of Massachusetts, delivered to the legislature of that state, convened at Boston on Monday the 5th inst.

"The welfare of the state, I am aware, is not wholly under your control. Its prosperity may be promoted or impaired by causes extraneous to its local authorities and institutions. The right of regulating commerce is exclusively vested in the government of the United States, and the people of this state are deeply interested in the administration of that great branch of political economy and national revenue. The interests of Massachusetts are essentially agricultural and commercial. Domestic manufactures, upon which immense labour is bestowed, have grown up, and are interwoven with agriculture. The mechanic arts, which now give lucrative employment to a vast proportion of the population of this state, have sprung spontaneously from the wants, and have thriven and multiplied in proportion to the increased numbers and wealth of the people. Agriculture, navigation and commerce maintain an intimate relation with the mechanic arts: they mutually sustain and are supported by each other. Hitherto, conformably to the genius and maxims of free republican governments, all the departments of industry have been equally protected by the laws. The destination of labour and capital has been controlled by the option of individuals; and in this freedom of choice our liberty greatly consists. We are characterized by no Asiatic cast, nor degraded into villanage by the tyranny of feudal laws; but the citizens of our republic having equal constitutional rights, are entitled to equal protection in the pursuit of happiness.

"From the earliest period of the history of the people of this state, industry appears to have been a prominent trait of character, accompanied by a talent of judiciously applying its powers to the purposes of subsistence and accumulation. The primitive fathers of Massachusetts brought with them in their pilgrimage, a moderate capital, and a good knowledge of the arts of life. If the greater part of their number were engaged in bringing forward their agricultural settlements, others were no less assiduously employed in conciliating the good will of the savages, with a view to the fur trade, or exploring the coast for the ulterior purposes of establishing fisheries and commerce. Whilst the utmost scope was thus given to enterprise, they prosecuted their most weighty concerns with consummate wisdom and eminent success. And it is but paying a just tribute of respect to the memory of our revered progenitors to acknowledge, that to their good sense in giving direction to industry and capital to their pious and patriotic institutions, and to their correct and economical habits, we are indebted for many of our most substantial enjoyments.—This ancient metropolis, so long greeted as the cradle of American liberty; our university, that rich nursery of literature and science, whose origin is inscribed on the first pages of Massachusetts' history; many of the towns and villages which adorn our sea coast, are among the beloved monuments of the enterprise and the wisdom, and the patriotism of our venerated ancestors.

"The gifts of nature are distributed with an unsparring hand, by one common Parent, but in various forms and in different proportions, over every section of the earth. Products which are denied to some, are bestowed on others in great profusion, those objects which excite the keenest thirst of avarice every where, are imparted only to particular regions—although every known portion of the globe is possessed of some peculiar product of more intrinsic value than the precious metals. In this diversity are to be found the elements of commerce; which, being modified and preserved by human ingenuity, become the objects of desire and exchange, and common sources of enjoyment to the whole human family. And I may add, that while the commercial intercourse of nations serves to multiply the means of subsistence, and the objects of taste and convenience, it tends to humanize the original savageness of our nature, and to make man the friend and the auxiliary of man.

"But reciprocity is the vital principle of commerce.—The idea is not for a moment to be sustained, that a nation should be able to avail itself of the products of others, without being able in some form to pay an equivalent. Nor is the doctrine to be admitted that a nation may be rich and great, and prosperous, and happy, by immuring itself within its own boundaries, and consuming on its own necessities the fruits of its labour. The whole history of human affairs is opposed to such a hypothesis. Gain is the only unfailing incentive to industry. Labour, graduated by the same hope of competent subsistence, must, besides exposing the labourer to evils arising from accidents and unpropitious seasons, become languid and spiritless, and being conducted with apathy, will probably terminate in suffering and ruin. The wealth of a nation is but the aggregate of the wealth

of individuals, which is great, or otherwise in the ratio of its exchangeable value. It requires no formal indication of reasoning to show, that as every state and nation is endowed with distinctive advantages, its prosperity must depend on the use made of those advantages, and in their being developed by a judicious application of industry. In proportion as industry is thus applied, will be its power of accumulation, and the amount of surplus above consumption goes to form the mercantile capital of a state. It is not intended to be insinuated that the exchangeable products of a state arise exclusively from agricultural excess, nor that the commerce of nations consists in a specific exchange of their respective commodities. It is far otherwise. Capital may be generated by every possible modification of labour, and extensive international commerce is known to exist with little or no direct barter of local products.

"Hence, the unspeakable importance of commerce to the people of Massachusetts.—Denied a genial climate and prolific soil, many thousands of them are compelled to seek their sustenance from the ocean, and to become the carriers of the wealth of others. Circumstances favourable for ship building, navigation, for the fisheries of every description, and for the formation of seamen, having presented themselves to their choice, have led to great intenseness of industry, which by the involutions of commerce, has been converted into wealth. The official statements of the United States treasury department sufficiently establish the importance of the navigation and commerce of Massachusetts, not only as branches of political economy, but as sources of public revenue. For a number of years past, we learn by official documents, that one third part of the tonnage of the United States has been owned by the citizens of this state; and that the exports of foreign produce the last year, exceeded by a large amount the exports of any other state in the Union.

"Whilst then the interests of navigation and commerce must be peculiarly dear to the citizens of this state as means of subsistence, they have strong claims to the patronage of the national government, as sources of income. The circumstances of the United States, at all times, require no inconsiderable revenue, and experience has shown that revenue, derived from a judicious rate of imposts, of all others, is the most certain and the most easily paid. Excessive restrictions on trade, lessen the amount of imposts, and induce a resort to direct taxes; which the people will be the less able to pay as the products of agriculture shall be reduced in value by the diminution of commerce. A just government will be disposed to do equal justice to all its citizens, and to afford equal encouragement to every branch of useful labour.—And the utmost impulse being thus given to industry, the general prosperity and happiness may be expected to ensue."

## Foreign Intelligence.

New York, June 13.

### LATE FROM LONDON.

The editors of the Gazette are indebted to captain Avery, of the fast sailing ship Criterion, for London papers of the 3d ult. They are filled with the particulars of the execution of Thistlewood, and four of his companions, which took place on the first of May. After they were cut down, their heads were severed from their bodies.

A page of the London Times is filled with various accounts of the conduct, conversation, &c. of the conspirators. The following we copy from one of the accounts relative to the conduct of each, just previous to the execution.

The arrangements being completed, the procession advanced through the dark passages of the gaol, led by the sheriffs and under-sheriffs. The Rev. Mr. Cotton came first.

Thistlewood came next with his eyes fixed, as it were in abstract thought, and apparently lost to his situation. A vacant and unmeaning stare pervaded his countenance, which seemed unmoved by the devotions of the pious oratory.

Tidd walked next, and seemed somewhat affected by his situation. His manner was collected, manly, and unaffectedly firm.

Ings came next, and was laughing without reserve, and used every forced effort to subdue the better feelings of nature, which might remind him of his awful situation: his conduct was more like a delirium of fear than an effect of courage.

Brunt in fixed and hardened obduracy of mind, next advanced, and with a sullen and morose air of indifference surveyed the officers who were conducting him to his fate.

The unhappy Davidson came last, with clasped hands and uplifted eyes, praying most devoutly; and the officers of the gaol closed the procession.

The Times remarks, that we now give an affecting termination of the Cato-street plot. Those who devised rebellion and committed murder, have just rendered up their own lives to the violated laws of their country. The order and decency

were preserved, and there was no appearance of sympathy with the criminals, except so far as the sight inflicted by the hands of the executioner may be supposed to excite terror in the most hardy. The greater part of the miserable men died in the avowed disbelief of Christianity. One of them, Davidson, a believer, met his fate with composure. Ings was a vulgar ruffian, terrified into turbulence; and the countenance of Thistlewood, was expressive of the deepest horror as the close of the scene drew near. But, perhaps, the hardihood of character which induces a man to cast off his religion, will go far towards sustaining him in his unbelief, which he chooses. Thistlewood said to Tidd on the scaffold, "We shall soon know the grand secret."

When the bodies had hung half an hour, they were cut down, and the ceremony of decapitation was performed, first on Arthur Thistlewood, by a person wearing a black mask, that slouched down so as to conceal part of the mask, and attired in a blue jacket and trousers. The operation was performed skillfully with a small surgeon's knife. During this work, there was a considerable tumult, and the masked operator was somewhat disconcerted. Holding up the head, he exclaimed in a loud voice, "this is the head of Arthur Thistlewood, traitor!" A thrilling sensation was produced by this ghastly object, and the hissings and hootings of part of the mob were vehemently renewed.

The execution occupied one hour and eight minutes; and the crowd retired peaceably.

A formal application was made by the friends of the executed conspirators, for their bodies for exhibition, to raise money for the relief of their families! It is needless to say, that the request was refused.

On the evening of the day of the execution, Wilson, Strange, Harrison, Cooper, and Bradburn, were sent off to Portsmouth, preparatory to transportation. These are five of the conspirators lately convicted. Gluchrist remained at Newgate as respited.

Intelligence from Stockholm, of April 14, says: a London paper, states, that the American minister has addressed a remonstrance to the Swedish government against certain provisions of the new navigation act, which are considered contrary to the commercial treaty lately concluded between Sweden and the United States.

From a London Price Current of the 2d May, we extract the following particulars respecting the cotton market.

"The purchasers of cotton since our last exceed 3400 bags, and the business would have been on a much more extensive scale, but a great proportion of the holders will not sell at the present prices; the purchasers are chiefly speculators; the sales for export are also very considerable."

The Queen of England has arrived at Lyons, and was to proceed immediately to Brussels.

A smart shock of an earthquake, accompanied by thunder, was felt at Brest and the adjoining country, about nine o'clock on the evening of the 21st of April.

In the chamber of deputies on the 28th of April, a report was made on three individual petitions, praying for the dismissal of count (now duke) Decazes. The report after some discussion, was rejected.

On the night of the 21st of March, the upper part of a mountain in Bohemia, detached itself, and carried away sixteen houses and two churches of the village of Strohlin. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The chamber of commerce of Edinburgh has petitioned parliament on the subject of the present depressed state of commerce in all its branches. The merchants of Leith have also petitioned parliament on the same subject.

The London Sun says that Sir Henry Wellesley, ambassador to Spain was likely to return soon, without the formality of taking leave of the Spanish court. His lady, we understand, is already on her journey home.

The papers furnish us nothing of any importance from France. The recent alarm appears to have entirely subsided, and all is tranquil.

The ex-general Sarrazin, with a number of other convicts, were sent in chains from the Bicetre to his destination, on the 25th ultimo.

The celebrated Volney died at Paris, of an inflammation of the bowels. He was conscious of the danger of his situation, and met his fate with a truly philosophical courage.

The trial of Louvel, it is expected, will not take place before the 10th instant.

A London paper of May 1st contains some extracts from Paris papers in relation to Spain. The *Liberales* of Spain, it is said, are divided into four parties. The first, strictly attached to the constitution; the second, anxious that the constitution should be revised, with a view of increasing the King's authority;

the third, disposed to cashier Ferdinand, and to place an Austrian Archduke on the throne; and the fourth, recommending the extinction of the monarchy, and replacing it by forming a *federative* republic.

Money is so remarkably abundant in London, that good bills are readily discounted at 4, or, in some instances 3 1-2 per cent.—and for very short periods, at 3 or even 2 per cent. This tends to deprive the bank, who never discount at less than 5 per cent. of employment for their capital, and gives credit to the report that the directors have determined not to require from government the payment of the second five millions during the present year. *Englishman.*

Frankfort, April 10.

All the military force of Russia has now a uniform organization. The army is divided into *divisions* and *brigades*. Each division of infantry is composed of six regiments of infantry and two of chasseurs, with one brigade of foot artillery. A division of cavalry is composed of four regiments and two troops of light artillery. Three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry and artillery-men, to make use of 168 pieces, besides a strong detachment of *gens d'armes*, *pioneers* and *pontonniers*, from a *corps of the army*. All the divisions, besides the regular and irregular Cossacks, are so disposed as to be able to take the field at the signal. The emperor makes known his orders, as it was the custom in the old French army, through an officer who exercises the duties of major general. The troops which contain a mass of more than six hundred thousand men are successively colonized. The soldier is employed in the labors of agriculture; from which it results that his support is less burthensome to the state. (In that it is the French system in all its details.)

There is much said of a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the two great powers, which will not be published till after the proposed interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia shall have taken place, at Pesth, in Hungary.

St. Petersburg, March 24.

A new voyage of discovery in the north is to take place the approaching summer. The expedition will leave the mouth of the Lena for the icy Ocean, for the purpose of examining the coast of Siberia and the islands which were discovered north of that coast, some years since. As it is not yet decided whether those islands do not form a continent, and as they have only been visited during the winter, it will be very interesting to learn how nearly they may be approached during the summer, and to fix the extent of them.

Naples, March 19.

The arrangement entered into between our court and that of Rio Janeiro respecting the exportation of Neapolitan galley slaves to Brazil, an arrangement which was some time since announced in the journals, has been put in execution. It is a singular fancy, but fortunately it turns out favorable to the cause of humanity. The government of Brazil sends for galley slaves from Naples to people Brazilian deserts. In consequence of this, 500 criminals have been embarked the last month upon two frigates at Naples, for the purpose of being sent to Rio Janeiro. The future colonists, it is said, evinced the greatest delight; two sick men, afraid of being left behind, concealed themselves in one of the frigates. Married men were permitted to take wives. Some criminals married before their departure.

It is said that thousands of criminals have petitioned the king of the two Sicilies for permission to be sent to Brazil.

There is one important remark to be made on this subject. While 20,000 free emigrants increase every year the population of the United States of America, Brazil, the soil and climate of which is infinitely finer, is obliged to call criminals from Europe to augment the number of its subjects.

From Cape de Verdes.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New Bedford, dated

Villa de Praya, St. Jago, March 31, 1820.

"For the first time, arrived here on the 27th inst. the U. S. ship Franklin 74, com. Stewart, from the Mediterranean. It was an astonishing sight to the Portuguese to witness an American ship of such complete model and strength. Instead of subjecting the officers to the formalities and humiliations required of unarmed or inferior vessels, every indulgence was granted.

"Com. Stewart having the next even-

ing obtained the supplies for which he entered the port, acquainted the American consul (Samuel Hodges, jun. esq.) that he was about to sail, and desired him to inform his excellency the governor general, who immediately issued orders for the ship to pass; but by the negligence of the officers charged with communicating the order, the most distant batteries were not apprized that his excellency's permission was granted, and opened a fire upon the Franklin. His excellency was much alarmed for the consequence, and instantly sent express for them to cease firing, but before he reached 12 or 15 guns had been discharged, and one shot passed through her main top sail. His excellency then dispatched the captain of a Portuguese 20 gun brig of war, then in the harbour, to com. Stewart, with an apology. The distance of the Franklin prevented him from reaching her in his boat and he returned.

"The American consul being present, and knowing that his excellency was prompt in issuing his orders for the ship to pass, wrote to com. Stewart, in the earnest solicitation of his excellency, to communicate his humble apology, and dispatched the harbour master with the letter, who after being out all night, returned without accomplishing his object.—The ship having drifted to leeward, the next morning his excellency dispatched a large pinnace with the consul's letter to com. S. who replied he was satisfied the firing was unintentional on the part of his excellency; but observed that a shot had passed through his ship's main-top-sail, for which he should demand satisfaction, and send his boat ashore for the purpose; but the strong lee current prevented the ship from gaining to windward, and the wind increasing, she bore away, probably for the West Indies. Next morning a general order was issued, permitting any ship of war to leave whenever the commander thinks proper, either by night or day.—Thus you see, a single American line of battle ship has effected what the English naval commanders have long desired, and who have always humiliated themselves to praying permission to leave the place.

"The officers who were first charged with communicating his excellency's order, and those commanding the batteries were immediately confined, but the American consul, conceiving that the latter were not deserving of censure, solicited and obtained their release; and this morning offered a full pardon, on his part, to the former, when his excellency released them from the weighty irons in which they were confined.

"It has long been the practice at this place, that no vessel of any description shall leave without first obtaining the governor general's permission; and not long since he issued an order for all the batteries to fire into any ship or vessel of war attempting to enter the harbour under American colours; but the majestic appearance of the Franklin forbade the attempt. His reasons for issuing the order were, that most of the Patriot privateers were fitted out in America, and generally use the American flag.

## FROM RUSSIA.

Moscow, lately visited by our minister, Mr. Campbell, still continues to be the natural metropolis of that mighty empire. Though consigned to the flames in 1812, as is said there by the orders of their own government, when visited by Bonaparte, it is now, by the extraordinary efforts of the emperor, aided by the inhabitants, nearly rebuilt, and has resumed, in a great degree, its former splendour and magnificent appearance. The churches, estimated at nearly two thousand, with their lofty spires glittering in the horizon—that of the Kremlin rising majestically above the rest, most powerfully arrest and astonish the beholder. Among the public institutions, the Cæsarean Society of Inquiries into Nature, is highly distinguished. Its principal director is the eminent Goutkoff Fischer, a gentleman of the first character for his attainments both in literature and science. His excellency the minister, and our fellow citizen Dr. Mitchell, were elected members at the same sitting. The emperor Alexander manifests, on all occasions, the friendly sentiments he entertains towards the United States. He is, in a great degree, his own foreign minister, and, by his industry and system, transacts a world of business himself.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the brig General Brown, from Porto Cavallo, we have accounts from that place to the 31st of May.

The expedition from Margarita had effected a landing at Rio de la Hacha, and got possession of the place. The Royalists were in strong force, and were daily reducing the ranks of the Patriots. A conspiracy had been discovered at Valencia, and the Mayor of that place had been shot. It originated with the Creoles, whose object was to massacre Gen. Morillo and all his army, and all the old Spaniards. Six persons had already been shot, and a number of others would soon share the same fate.

Gen. Morillo was at Venezuela, with a strong military force.



The Patriots were in possession of the kingdom of Santa Fe; but two Spanish divisions were advancing against them.

All was tranquil at Cumana and Barcelona—the King's troops had possession.

It was reported at Porto Cavello, that Gen. Bolivar, with a fresh supply of men and money, had returned from Santa Fe, and was at Asaguas. The Patriot General Paez and his division, were at San Fernando.

Morillo has established his headquarters at Valencia, and Morales, with his division, was at Calabozo. [N. Y. Gaz.]

The Chili Gazette of the 18th February, 1820, contains the despatches of Lord Cochrane to the minister of war and marine at Chili, details his successful operations against the royalists, the capture of forts English and St. Carlos, and the forts and batteries of Avonzo, Barro, Amargos, and Choroconayo. The above places mounted seventy pieces of cannon. Lord C. had captured the frigate Dolores, in the port of Valdivia, from whence his despatches are dated. His lordship pronounces Valdivia the most beautiful port in the Pacific, the fortifications of which, he calculates, must have cost a million of dollars. [Fed. Repub.]

#### AWFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.

Letters from Bolo, (France,) state a horrible crime, attended with peculiar circumstances, has been committed at the village of Ougney. A woman, who was travelling with a considerable sum of money about her, stopped at an inn and asked to remain there for the night. The mistress of the inn and her two sons immediately formed a plot to rob and murder her, and fixed on the middle of the night to execute their crime. Their guest in the mean time became suspicious, either on account of the sum of money which she had, or by the badness of the physiognomy of her hosts, and could not conceal her apprehensions. In order to encourage her the mistress of the house promised to sleep with her, telling her at the same time that she would sleep inside. Midnight arrived, the two sons entered the room with a light, crept up softly to the bedside, ascertained with their hands the position of the two women, and plunged a couple of daggers into the breast of the nearest of them. The woman who was inside shrieked out, and the brothers started back with horror, perceiving that they had murdered their mother! It happened that she had fallen asleep, during which the traveller, at the first noise she heard, sprung from the place she had occupied, to the inside of the bed. The culprits are in the hands of justice. [Paris paper.]

From the Montreal Herald.

Something New.—A discovery recently made, has furnished for several days, the good people of this city with materials for conversation. About eight months ago, a young gentleman arrived here and put up at the Hotel. He appeared about 18 years of age, of rather a fair complexion, and seemed from the weakness of his tone, to be affected with a slight pulmonary complaint. This, however, did not prevent him from entering into the gaiety usual with youths of his age; he took his wine freely, though not intemperately; played an excellent game of billiards; frequently took the air on horseback; and by a fondness for juvenile frolics, in which he often engaged, and not unfrequently proposed, gained the reputation of a lad of spirit and gallantry. A frankness of manners and liberality of conduct, made him the favourite of his associates, whom he was always ready to oblige, giving them (among other instances of accommodation) a share of his bed, when the inn was too much crowded, or the lateness of the hour prevented them from gaining admission into their lodgings. Some time ago, he felt so ill as to be obliged to send for a medical gentleman; the physician came, examined his pulse, inquired into his symptoms, and perceiving the young man in tears, assured him his complaint was trifling, and there was no reason for dejection. A few days after, the patient met the doctor in the street, declared his health perfectly re-established, and returned thanks for his attention. The catastrophe, however, proved him to have been too precipitate in his self-congratulation, for on Wednesday last, while passing the door of —'s boarding house, near the Mansion house, he was taken suddenly ill, carried in, and an event occurred, incontestably demonstrative that, (as an Irishman would say) the young gentleman was a woman!!! So successfully had the secret been kept, (who will hereafter say that a woman cannot even keep her own secrets?) that none, even of those accommodated as above, had the least suspicion of it. The circumstances soon spread abroad, the lad with her male attire, resumed the female garb, and renouncing the assumed name of —, declared her name to be Miss —. The discovery, as might be expected, threw her into great confusion, for, when one of her former associates, ascending to pay her the compliments usual on such occasions, met her at the top of the stair-case, and

said, "How do you do, Mr. —?" she took to her heels exclaiming, "for God's sake leave me," and bolted herself in her room. Last Sunday evening, she disappeared, having previously discharged her bill. She seemed always to have money at command; had many very respectable acquaintances, was strictly honest, and generally esteemed.

#### HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 28.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication from C. L. In the introductory note, in order to obviate any objection on account of the appearance of personality, it is stated that the characters of the individuals introduced into the piece could not be recognized. Our acquaintance with the subject will not permit us positively to decide; but we cannot persuade ourselves that persons so conspicuously placed, with characters so singular as the uncouth bluntness of the one, or the leading influence of the other, could be presented to the public without being known to many. Pieces calculated to improve the moral or political condition of society, either by addressing the reasonable faculties or the fine feelings of our nature, or by the sometimes more potent means of ridicule in eradicating the foibles and follies so frequently exhibited, we shall be thankful to receive; but we cannot consent to give publicity to pieces calculated to stir up the passions without mending the heart.

"Amicus" on the subject of banks is too incorrect. With him we are fully persuaded, that to the banks alone are not to be attributed the distresses so generally and so heavily felt; they grow out of causes more remote. The peace of Europe has occasioned a great revolution in the trade of the world, the effects of which fall the more heavy on us, as the prosperity of former years afforded ample means of indulging our fancies and increasing our wants. The banks, however, are not altogether guiltless. Deceived by the flattering appearance of the times, they participated in the prevailing spirit of speculation, by the facility with which they afforded the means to the enterprise of individuals. As this subject has acquired such general interest, we should like to receive some well-written essays upon it, that the matter may be placed in its true light.

We have been requested to state, that Michael Holt, esq. has consented to become a candidate at the approaching election, as a member of the senate for this county.

In our last error escaped us. Instead of William Barber, esq. we ought to have said William Barbee, esq. will be a candidate for the general assembly.

On Friday afternoon last, Benjamin Rhodes, a respectable inhabitant of this county, put a period to his existence by shooting himself. He had lost his wife—on Thursday she had been buried. In the evening of the same day, he sent a sum of money, about thirteen hundred dollars, to his brother-in-law for safe keeping. On Friday he deliberately pulled off his shoes and stockings, took his gun, and went to the barn, where he committed the dreadful deed. By this rash act he has deprived six small children of their natural protector, and an aged mother of the prop of her declining years.

In the legislature of Massachusetts a bill has passed, calling a convention of delegates for the purpose of revising the constitution of that state.

William Holmes, Edward Rosewaine, and Thomas Warrington, alias Thomas Warren Fawcett, were executed on the 15th instant at Boston, for the crimes of piracy and murder committed on board a prize schooner under the Patriot flag.

On Monday the 12th inst. judge Hall, president of the court of oyer and terminer of Philadelphia, pronounced sentence on Henry Blake, Thomas Poke, and Charles Johnson, convicted of the murder of Harry Powell at the late disturbance in the state prison.

Henry Blake, and Thomas Poke were sentenced to eighteen years imprisonment at hard labour, three years whereof to be in the solitary cells; and Charles Johnson seven at hard labour, one year whereof in the solitary cells—their sentences to commence after the expiration of their former sentences.

We understand, that general Vives, the Spanish minister, leaves this city to-day, upon a visit to Philadelphia.

We take this occasion to remark, that the department of this gentleman, since his arrival in this country, has been invariably respectful towards the government, and marked with perfect propriety in the intercourse of society with all classes of our citizens. The paragraphs in several of the newspapers, importing the contrary, have been as destitute of truth as of decency. [N. Y. Gaz.]

A number of citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, have resolved to present a piece of plate to Matthew Carey, Esq. of Philadelphia, for his services in behalf of American manufactures.

The ship Franklin, arrived from Charleston, brought nearly 100,000 dollars in specie—and the Charleston Packet, hourly expected, has also on board a large sum. We understand this money was sent out from England to purchase cotton; but the article was held too high for speculation. [Ph. Gaz.]

A notice has been issued by the Spanish consul residing in this city, requiring all Spanish subjects residing within the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and that part of New Jersey bordering on the river Delaware, to call at his office, for the purpose of taking the oath to the constitution of the Cortes.

Amer. Daily Adv.

It is satisfactory to learn, that the improved method adopted by Mr. Dupont, in the construction of Powder mills, to prevent any serious accident, is successful. This was fully shown on Thursday last, about 5 P. M.—one of the mills exploded; the roof was thrown into the creek; no person was hurt; the damage, which is trifling, may be immediately repaired. The other mills are in operation, as if no explosion had taken place.

The following information has been received from Messrs. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, (Del.) by their correspondent in Philadelphia.

Wilmington, 15th June, 1820, 2½  
Half past 3, P. M.

The principle of the general safety of our works on their present plan is now placed beyond a doubt by an accident which happened within this half hour at one of our pounding mills.—It blew up, but left even a part of the machinery uninjured. A small frame building for experiments in sifting, which was next the pounding mills, went up with it. Our loss is not more than from 3 to 400 dollars, and we add with great gratification that no person is hurt.

In two weeks the mill will be restored, and the other pounding mill being in full operation, no disappointment will occur in the punctual execution of your orders for powder.

The five pirates, associates of Ferguson and Denny, confined in our prison, and under sentence of death, have been respited by the president.—They are, however, to remain in close confinement. [Baltimore Pap.]

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 27th ult. states, that Desfarges and Johnson, the former captain, and the latter first lieutenant of the schooner Bravo, were executed at New Orleans, for piracy, on the 25th ultimo. Sixteen others were under sentence of death, fifteen of whom are respited for 60 days, and one pardoned.

New York, June 12.

The ship com. Rodgers, capt. Mott, arrived on Saturday from New Orleans. On the 26th May, passed in the Mississippi, the United States schr. Lynx, with a piratical schooner in tow. The pilot of the com. Rodgers informed, that the piratical vessel had a crew of 24 men, and that eight of the crew of the Lynx had mutinied, and joined the pirates, but were subdued; and the whole were in irons. Preparations were making at New Orleans when the com. R. sailed, for the execution of the eighteen pirates on the 25th May.

June 13.

Individual Enterprise.—Sailed this day, the sloop Orbit, capt. Hart, on a surveying voyage, to the Bahama Banks. Edward C. Ward, teacher of navigation to the U. S. navy on this station; is the first surveyor, Edmund Blunt, assistant, Francis Mallaby and Matthew Stout, of the U. S. navy, have volunteered their services to assist in this praise-worthy undertaking. The passage of the Bahama Banks is the most dangerous part of the navigation to New Orleans and the West Indies, and a correct survey of those banks has long been desired. The surveys of the shoals off Cape Roman, Hatteras, Florida, Egg Harbour, Sandy Hook, Montauk Point, and the

most dangerous parts of the southern coast, will also be made.

This expedition is fitted out by Edmund M. Blunt of this city. It is with pleasure we notice the liberality of Commodore Chauncey, who offered to supply the sloop with a crew and provisions from the navy yard; though from some circumstances, this offer could not be accepted.

Easton, (Penn.) June 16.

Oil Stones.—Within a few weeks past a body of very superior oil stones, has been discovered in this neighbourhood. We believe they were first discovered on the farm of George Ibric, Esq. on the river Lehigh, in Williams township, four miles above this place. The bed, however, is not confined to that farm alone, but extends to a considerable distance on each side of the Lehigh.—They have heretofore been found lying on the surface of the earth, and it is a matter of astonishment they were not sooner discovered.

The carpenters of this place have almost entirely substituted them for the Turkey stones heretofore used for setting tools; believing them to be superior to those of Turkey, and infinitely better than those gotten near Oley, which they somewhat resemble in colour.

The discovery is certainly valuable to our mechanics, as the Turkey stones have sold for 75 or 100 cents, and the Oley stones at 25 cents per lb.

Salt Water.—The whole Western country seems to be under-flowed with salt water. Some late borings through the rock, at depths of from 259 to 317 feet at Camonsburg, (Penn.) have been completely successful.

An advertisement in a Philadelphia paper gives notice, that pure fresh milk will be furnished at three cents per quart. We also learn, from verbal information, that the price of good butter, in the Philadelphia market, is now reduced to six and a quarter cents, and of veal three or four cents. [Fed. Gaz.]

In the midst of the complaints about hard times, and the scarcity of money, it is no small consolation to observe, that the providence of nature, is administering abundantly to the wants of her creatures. There never could have been a fairer prospect than the present, of a beautiful harvest for the husbandman. The orchards are loaded with teeming fruit.—Garden productions are most prolific and luxurious, and are sold in our market at very low prices. Strawberries, cherries, cabbages, cauliflowers, and the whole tribe of vegetables and fruit are abundant.—Butter, and animal food are equally reasonable. Why then, are we not grateful for the gifts of nature? [Phil. Gaz.]

A Meteor.—A brilliant Meteor passed over the town of Gettysburg, Adams county, (Penn.) on Saturday evening last, about 9 o'clock. Its direction was from south to north, rather inclining to east. The opinions as to its apparent magnitude differ, owing to its rapid progress, and sudden disappearance.

Hail Storm.—On the 9th inst. Rockland county, N. Y. was visited by one of the severest hail storms ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitants; its distance uncertain, its breadth about two miles, but its greatest range one mile from north to south; it came from the northwest, and went south-east. The day was remarkably warm till about two o'clock, when a shower appeared gathering in the westward; it arose till two showers met in Hampstead, and took its range through Charlestown and Orangetown; the hail stones were many of them, the size of a shelled black walnut, and so sharp as to take the bark from the trees. The hail fell in some places 18 inches deep, and was found in many places 18 hours after the storm, and the wind was violent. Trees that had stood the storms of 100 years, are levelled with the ground, and in some places so thick that a person on foot can with difficulty get through for a quarter of a mile; many farmers have lost all their crops; where rye promised an abundant harvest, there is not one stalk standing; wheat, corn, flax, and gardens have shared the same fate; birds are killed in numbers, and even stones are marked by hail; many buildings are blown down, and cattle killed and maimed. It will go hard for the poorer class of farmers, who have all their crops destroyed, and many will have to seek charity.—From the village of Clarkstown, one mile south, all is destroyed, where the writer resides, clover and grass is also cut off greatly. [Advocate.]

Storm near Camden.—A letter from Camden, 27th ult. mentions that the evening previous, between 7 and 8 o'clock, that neighbourhood had been visited by a violent storm of wind and hail, from NW. which proceeding in a vein of about three miles wide, did immense damage in its progress. The corn and cotton on the plantations over which it passed, were completely destroyed. The plantation of Mr. Cheanut, 7 miles above Camden, is stated to have been severely. The loss of Mr. Cheanut, whose plantation

miles NW. of Mr. Cheanut, is estimated at ten thousand dollars.

Fortunately, the Storm (it is said) did not pass through, but skirted the town of Camden. The hail is represented to have been in large ill shaped lumps, resembling broken pieces of bricks, generally of the size of a pullet's egg; but some as heavy and as large as that of a hen. All the glass windows whose shutters were not closed, on the north side of the houses in the range of the storm, were broken. The storm lasted only about 20 minutes, but was so extremely violent, that some persons thought the day of judgment had arrived, and went to prayers. [Ch. City Gaz.]

Charleston, S. C. June 9.

A few days before the Steam Ship Robert Fulton sailed from New Orleans, a fire took place in the vicinity of the U. S. Naval Arsenal at that place; the flames communicated to that building, and it was consumed, with all its contents. Besides the property belonging to that department, there was 5000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of clothing belonging to the Army, destroyed. The whole loss to the government being upwards of 100,000 dollars.

The Captain and First Lieutenant of the Bravo, were executed (as mentioned in yesterday's paper) on board of one of the U. S. Barges lying in the Mississippi. Just as they reached the Barge, the Captain (Desfarges) suddenly threw himself into the stream; his arms being pinioned he sunk to the bottom; but rising soon after to the surface he was again secured. He had previously expressed a wish to be shot, which was not granted; and it is supposed he adopted this expedient, in the expectation that the marines would shoot him as he rose; but in this he was disappointed; and he died in the way pointed out in the sentence.

Singular.—The Montreal Courant gives a singular account of the eccentricity of a gentleman of that city, who, a few days since, sent for a joiner, and directed the making of a coffin for himself, from cedar planks which he had been seasoning for the purpose more than a year. It seems he has also prepared a sepulchre in his garden. The gentleman appears to be in good health; and the editor adds, that he does not imagine his dissolution to be very near, as he lately observed, when a gust of wind took off his hat, "that he must soon get a new one."

A story has been going the rounds of the papers for some time past taken from the "National Recorder," about a disreputable knight who attempted to rob a young lady near Easton. We have not seen the Recorder from which this article was extracted, but we assure our readers that no occurrence of the kind has taken place in the vicinity of this town. [Eastern Pap.]

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday the 13th instant, Mr. Levi Andrews to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Brewer, daughter of Ezekiel Brewer, esq.

On the Sunday following, Mr. George Andrews, son of the Rev. Mark Andrews, to Miss Delta Lloyd, daughter of Stephen Lloyd, esq. all of this county.

#### LOST.

A FEW days ago, on my way from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, a gold watch key. Information respecting it will be thankfully received.

William J. Craig.

Chapel Hill, June 23.

#### A Taylor wanted.

A PERSON of the above profession, well acquainted with his business, might do well at this place. Heretofore a very good business has been done here, but at present no business of the kind is carried on in less than ten miles from this place.

Leasburg, 30th June, 1820.

#### Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday the 10th day of July next, I shall attend at the house of (Big) George Albright—on Tuesday the 11th, at the house of John Long, esq.—on Wednesday the 12th, at the house of Isaac Holt, esq.—on Thursday the 13th, at the house of James Hutchison, esq.—on Friday the 14th, at the store of Andrew McCawley, esq.—on Saturday the 15th, at the store of George A. Mebane & Co.—on Sunday the 16th, at the house of John Ray, esq.—on Monday the 17th, at the house of Rankin McKee, esq.—on Tuesday the 18th, at the court house in Hillsborough—on Thursday the 20th, at the house of Ephraim Cook—on Friday the 21st, at the house of James Cook—on Saturday the 22nd, at the store of Andrew Hughs, for the purpose of collecting the tax due for the year 1819. It is hoped that all those concerned will avail themselves of this notice.

The magistrates appointed by the last court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to wit John Boon, esq. for St. Paul's district; David Mebane, esq. for Orange district; Henry Thompson, esq. for Hillsborough district; and Henry Brannock, esq. for Chatham district, will attend at the same times and places, in their respective districts, for the purpose of taking a list of taxable and taxible property for the present year.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

June 24.

21—3w

BLANKS of various kinds, for sale at this office.



## THE TEARS OF SCIENCE.

At the seat of instruction, where once she was blest'd,  
Fair science sat morning, with sadness oppress'd:  
Her maps and her volumes lay scatter'd around;  
Her globes all in fragments were strew'd on the ground;  
There lay in rude tatters the relics of sense,  
The waste and destruction of genius immense.  
She wept, shook her head, and with anguish began—  
"Alas! for the boy that believes he's a man,  
When his stature grows tall, and his fingers begin  
To stroke the soft down that comes over his chin;  
When he talks of assemblies, assumes the fine air,  
Falls in love, as he calls it, and dreams of the fair!  
This school and these students I claimed for my own;  
Here my precepts were utter'd, my maxims made known;  
I display'd the fair honor for wisdom design'd,  
And the lasting content she bestows on the mind:  
I open'd my treasures—around me they came,  
And I rous'd their ambition for glory and fame:  
They heard me with rapture: I saw in their eyes  
Fair hope, emulation and genius arise.  
I hail'd the glad omen—"My children," I cried,  
"Let no pleasing object your bosom divide,  
'Till crown'd with fair Virtue, with Learning refined,  
I restore you a blessing and joy to mankind."  
Ah! fond expectation! I saw, with despair,  
How soon they forsook me to wait on the Fair.  
While I talk'd of planets that roll'd in the skies,  
Their thoughts were on dimples and beautiful eyes;  
I laid down positions and strove to explain—  
They thought of Eliza, and Mary and Jane!  
I saw a fine youth, as apart he retir'd,  
Who seem'd with the ardor of learning inspir'd;  
His books and his pen he disposed in due place,  
And deep lines of thinking were mark'd in his face;  
Sweet hope in my breast was beginning to swell,  
And I lov'd the dear boy that could study so well.  
"Nor shall my assistance be wanting," I cried,  
"I'll crown thy exertions"—I sprang to his side—  
Alas! an *Acrostic*!—the verses were plann'd—  
The name was all written—the letters were scan'd;  
The initials arranged to promote the design,  
And his genius was working to get the first line!  
I shut up my Euclid—I blush'd for myself,  
I laid Blair and Murray again on the shelf;  
Disappointed, confused and overcome with regret,  
I utter'd a wish I shall never forget:  
That all the fair maidens my counsel would prize,  
And shun every lad, till he's learned and wise.

SALUDA.

From the National Advocate.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The government of a nation, of a kingdom, of a city, a village or a family, is predicated pretty much on the same basis; an enlarged and extensive system is required for the nation, which system decreases in importance until it reaches the family; yet the government of a family, in the regulation of domestic concerns, are the main springs to higher departments, and are ever objects of peculiar attention. I have had frequent occasions to complain of the want of attention and system to domestic concerns, generally; but particularly to the instruction of children, and the example of industry and economy, which is necessary to be exhibited to them to secure their happiness through life. Some parents think that they acquit themselves if they treat their children tenderly, send them to school, and give them plenty to eat; but, with all their good intentions, they neglect the most particular branch of their duty. A tree will not grow fair to the sight, and produce fine fruit, by merely watering the roots—its branches must be trimmed, and all noxious sprouts cut off; in short, like a child, it demands attention; and a child does not require a sickly incessant and anxious superintendence, but simply a regard to health, morals and usefulness. Probably, there is no city in the Union, where young men are less industriously inclined, or are taught useful branches of trade, than ours. Two pursuits seem to have the only attraction for parents and children—the law, or the counting house, neither of which, in these times, promises

considerable advantage to young men, and though they see lawyers without practice, and merchants without profit—while the tailor, shoemaker, butcher, baker, and other mechanics are rich and comfortable; yet will their foolish pride be shocked at the name of tradesman, and they would rather starve as gentlemen, than labor as mechanics.

The father who has no fortune to give to his sons, and yet permits them to be idle, without showing them the road to industry and wealth, is wanting in his duty to himself, his family and his country. It probably will be said, in extenuation, that a son will not learn a trade, he has an aversion to the labour and the name of a mechanic—what then is the duty of a father? To submit to the indolence and pride of his son? To pamper him in extravagance, to nourish him in idleness, to give him superfluous coats, and dandy neck-cloths, that he may strut before a glass, or walk in Broadway, and give himself the airs of a man of fortune?—By no means, this is the weakness of a poor creature, not the firmness of a discreet and prudent man. Besides is it to be expected that a parent is to toil all his life to support the vanity and extravagance of his son? when, in fact, there is a period when his sons should aid him?—Who would marry, who would encounter the cares of a large family, if it were not for the satisfaction of seeing children grow up in usefulness, an ornament to their country, and valuable members of the community?—Things are reversed, and a son imagines that his father is to support him all his life time, when he is in duty bound to arrest the cares and toils of his parent, and make his declining years comfortable.

I had lately an illustration of two pictures of domestic arrangement and economy, and the contrast struck me forcibly. A very respectable citizen invited me to dine with him on Sunday: he was an industrious man with a large family, which he supported by his daily exertions, and contrived to live very well and maintain a good appearance—his house was furnished with great neatness and simplicity—his table plainly yet plentifully served; he gave me no Madeira wine, but substituted a glass or two of sparkling cider; he had several daughters, modest and well informed, but I was particularly struck with his four sons, the eldest about twenty. My family, said he, is large on Sunday—I take particular pleasure in having them attend on that day; my eldest son is a ship carpenter, my second is a baker, my third is a mason, and the youngest is just indentured to a cabinet maker; *I have thus given them their fortunes*, and when their time is expired, and their industry brings them in the interest of their fortunes, I hope to share it with them; I have labored long to bring them up respectfully, and hereafter they must reciprocate. This was prudent, this was proper; the young men had each an intelligent look—their faces were somewhat tanned by working in the sun, and their hands probably hard, but they were healthy, lively and modest—they appeared like the pillars of the house, the sure, the safe reliance of their parents; the were worth a score of dandies. Such men are looked up to in the hour of peril, to defend their country. Industry can have no higher eulogy.

The reverse of this picture was a family equally as large, and a father equally as poor and industrious—he had no fortune to give his children, and even their education had been as plain as possible; the sons had neither trade nor profession, neither talent nor industry, neither modesty nor enterprise; the eldest did nothing but loiter about in idleness, dress himself in a dandy coat, look in the glass half the day, and have a neck-cloth so tight, that (as Knickerbocker says) "his eyes and his mouth stood ajar,"—the others had an equal aversion to labor, and the father not only has to toil daily for the support of his family, but also to dress these gentlemen—each of whom should have a pair of canvass trowsers on, and be working at some useful trade; the consequence of this dire neglect can always be foreseen; such young men will ever be a dead weight upon their parents, of no possible use or profit to themselves or to the world, but led gradually into vice and extravagance—they eventually become mere vagabonds on the community.—How easily this can be avoided by proper system and firmness.

When a father cannot give a fortune or a profession to his son, let him when his son has attained a suitable age, send him forth to select a trade, and make it obligatory on him to choose his trade;

and when his election is made, bind him to it for a term of years, and see that his son learns this mechanical art, works daily, and serves his time out faithfully; keep him to it forcibly—let him encounter some hardships and difficulties when young, and turn a deaf ear to his complaints—the result of indolent habits. Such a course, if generally pursued, would give us a hardy and useful race of young men, and would enable parents to live comfortable in their declining years. I have heard a young man say that such a trade was not *gentle*. Nonsense—it is in the power of a young man, by his correct deportment, to make any trade gentle.—Look at Benjamin Franklin and at David Rittenhouse, and let all such scruples vanish.

When a young man is employed at a useful branch of business, the day glides swiftly and happily on—labour gives him an appetite for his simple fare, and brings repose at night to his wearied limbs—his system is braced by toil, and his health is maintained by occupation; and in time he becomes a useful and very probably a wealthy member of the community, and, above all, he is ever independent.

HOWARD.

From the Boston Centinel.

## THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

There are very few christians, perhaps, at the present day, of enlightened views and with a correct knowledge of ecclesiastical history, who are advocates for observing the first day of the week with Jewish strictness, or who believe any one day is really more holy than another. But we hope and trust there is a good majority in the christian world, and even in this place, who are decidedly in favour of devoting one day in seven exclusively to purpose of religious worship and instruction, excepting in cases of necessity and charity. It is a fact not to be denied, that from the times of the inspired apostles of our Lord, the first day of the week has been so kept and observed. For man and beast, it is a day of rest from the ordinary labours of life. That it is highly salutary, both in a social and physical view, no reflecting mind will doubt. But as a christian institution, or custom, it is of higher moment. It is designed for a season of religious worship, of devout contemplation of the Deity, his works, purposes, and providence; for moral instruction and improvement; for consideration of our duties and destiny; for advancing our spiritual, immortal, and eternal felicity. And is not one day in seven moderate enough for these purposes? Are we not willing to give this portion of time to such high objects and concerns?

But, it is said, we should be constantly devout, spiritual, and preparing for a future world; and that an honest industrious man is most effectually making his salvation sure. We would not separate piety and morality. We would offer no apology for forms of devotion, "while justice, mercy and truth are discarded." But it is believed, that religious principles and doctrines are the only sure basis on which to build the moral, social and useful virtues. It is believed, that without a sense of the great truths of the gospel, man would soon become licentious, unjust, unkind, and immoral in various ways; and that without the observance of a weekly Sabbath, we should soon lose all sense of religion, of God, and of a future state. And in so far as this observance of the day is disregarded or violated by worldly business, speculations, or amusements, its beneficial design will be prostrated, christianity will lose its hold and influence, both on individuals and society; and we shall become irreligious, worldly and sensual.

It is much to be lamented, that the valuable hints and remarks lately given in the Christian Disciple on this subject, should be misunderstood or perverted. Serious subjects will never be treated in a style of blackguardism or ridicule by any who are seriously disposed. Let error be combatted; let hypocrisy be exposed; let superstition be scouted; let the mere formalist, who would cover his dishonesty and immorality with a sanctimonious robe of pretended piety, be held up for public contempt or indignation; but spare the essential truths of the gospel; break not down the moulds necessary to keep out the corrupting cares of the world; preserve sacred from idle pleasure, and sordid business, the hallowed purposes of the Christian Sabbath. If one set of men may violate, so may another. If the merchant do not withhold his hand from doing business on that day; if he indulge in specula-

tions, inquiries and plans wholly of a worldly nature, why not the trader, the farmer, the manufacturer. Our temples, devoted to the worship of God, designed for our own permanent benefit, would be deserted, or become places for merely worldly thoughts and purposes, and heathenism and impiety would soon overspread the land.

We do not contend for an ascetic mode of life; nor for long faces, nor unsocial feelings, nor superstitious rites and forms. Let the social and sympathetic feelings be indulged; let cheerfulness be cultivated, and family friendships confirmed, on this sacred day;—but let us not, in our desires to avoid the rigid or puritanical precision of our fathers, forget the holy design of the christian Sabbath; nor be instrumental in lessening its good effects by making it a season for attending to merely secular concerns. We cannot but believe, that, with all our liberality of sentiment, there is a very general desire to keep the Sabbath as a day of religious worship and instruction. Any additional laws on the subject would be entirely useless. Public opinion must direct and decide. And while the blessings of christianity are justly appreciated, we will not fear that its simple and salutary rites will be condemned or disregarded.

ERASMUS.

## A FORTUNE.

The following advice from a parent to a son, if accepted, will prove more valuable than a fortune in gold.

## LETTER FROM A FATHER TO A SON.

My dear Son,  
As the last good I can do for you in this world, I now join to the trifles I leave you these few lines, and which I beg of you often to read for my sake, who ever loved you so tenderly.

Above all things fear God, as the supreme Author of all good; love him in your soul, and be religious; but detest every tincture of hypocrisy.

Regard your neighbour, that is, all mankind, and of whatever nation, profession or faith, while they are honest; and be ever so thyself, it is the best policy in the end, depend upon it.

Guard against idleness; it is the root of every misery, to which bad company gives the finishing blow.

Love economy without avarice, and be ever thyself thy best friend.

Fly from the excesses of debauchery; they will enervate thy body, while they are a cancer in thy mind. To keep both sound, be never behind-hand with thy correspondent, with thy creditor, with thy daily occupations, or with thy conscience, and thy soul shall enjoy peace.

By using air, exercise, diet, and reasonable recreation, thy body shall possess health and vigor.

Should fortune frown (which depend upon it sometimes she will), then look around on thousands more wretched than thyself, and who, perhaps, did less deserve to be so, and be content. Contentment is better than fine gold.

Wish not for death, it is a sin; but scorn to fear it, and be prepared to meet it every hour, since come it must; while the good mind smiles at its sting and defies its point.

Beware of passion and cruelty; but rejoice in being good natured, not only to man, but to the meanest insect, that is, the whole creation without exception; detest to hurt them but for thy food or thy defence. To be cruel is the portion of the coward, while bravery and humanity go hand in hand, and please thy God.

Obey with temper, and even pleasure, those set over thee; since without knowing how to be obedient, none ever knew how to command.

Now, my dear boy, love thy mother and her children from thy heart, if ever you had a real love for your father, who requests it of you. She has most tenderly proved a help in thy infant state; and while thou art a brother to her helpless ones, prove thyself also a parent and a guardian, by constant kindness and a proper conduct. Let that good sense with which Heaven has been pleased to befriend thee, ever promote peace and harmony in my dear family; then will the blessings of almighty God overspread you and them, and we, together with your beloved mother, have a chance once more to meet, where, in the presence of our heavenly Benefactor, our joy and happiness shall be eternal and complete; which is the ardent wish, the sincere prayer, and only hope of your loving father, your tender parent, who, my dear child, when you read

this will be no more, and rests with an affectionate heart, yours, &c.

## AMERICAN SOLDIER.

A soldier in the American army, belonging to Weston, in this State, about the time General Brock was killed, at the battle of —, was on a scouting party one day. Being a man of courage, enterprise, and sagacity, he was determined, if possible, to obtain an accurate knowledge of the position of the enemy. For this purpose he ventured to separate from his companions. In the course of his reconnoitering alone, in an open field, he approached a wood, the under brush of which was very thick. His watchful eye discovered what he at first supposed to be some animal among the bushes. He immediately saw his mistake; it was an Indian crawling on his hands and feet, with his rifle in his hand, and watching the soldier, evidently with the intention of advancing sufficiently near to make him a sure mark. For the soldier to retreat was now impossible; he thought he could not escape, and he remembered too, that his father had told him never to return home with a *back side wound*. He pretended not to see the Indian, and walked slowly towards him, with his gun cocked by his side, carefully observing his movements. They approached nearer and nearer; at length he saw the Indian bring the gun to his shoulder—and at that instant the soldier fell to the ground—the ball whistled its deadly music over his head. The soldier lay motionless. The Indian uttered the dreadful yell which signifies the death of an enemy, and drawing the bloody scalping knife, (but forgetting to reload his piece,) advanced with hasty strides, thirsting for murder, and anticipating the reward for the scalp. The soldier, motionless, permitted him to approach within ten paces; he then, with the utmost composure, sprang upon his feet. The savage stood aghast. The soldier with deliberate aim put two balls directly through his heart. A hoarse groan was the only sound that issued from the fallen savage. This son of the forest was at least six feet five inches in height. The soldier took the Indian's rifle, returned to the camp, and sold it for twenty-five dollars.

## A NEGRO AMBASSADOR.

The commandant of a Portuguese fort on the coast of Africa, who expected the arrival of the envoy of an African king, ordered the most sumptuous preparations to be made, that he might be dazzled with the glare of opulence.

The envoy arrives—he is introduced to a richly ornamented saloon—the commandant is seated under a canopy. The negro ambassador was not invited to sit down: he made a sign, and instantly two of his slaves placed their hands upon the floor, the back of which served him as a seat. "Thy king," said the commandant to him, "is he as powerful as our king of Portugal?" "My king," replied the negro, "has a hundred servants like the king of Portugal, a thousand like thee, one like me"—and instantly departed.

ST. PIERRE.

## SOUND LOGIC.

Pythagoras maintained that all is illusion, and that there is no such thing as truth. But Aristotle refuted him by the following dilemma: Your proposition is true, or false; if it be false, then you are answered; if true, then there is something true, and your proposition fails.

## NATIONAL MANNERS.

Ali Pasha of Joannina, on a visit to the sea side, had a conference with Sir Thomas Maitland, Gov. of Malta and the Ionian Isles, to whom he gave a dinner. In the suit of Sir Thomas, was his sister-in-law, lady Lauderdale, and other ladies who had the curiosity, or perhaps one might say, the courage, to be present.—Ali seized a roasted Lamb, and tearing off with his fingers the fat bits, attempted to thrust them into lady Lauderdale's mouth, at this same time giving a great laugh. This is accounted in the East a great compliment. It is as if an European prince should help a guest with his own hands.

## TRUE FELICITY.

A person once observing to an ancient Greek philosopher, that it was a great happiness to have what we desire—the sage replied, "but is it not a much greater happiness to desire nothing but what we have?"